

# THE Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9641.

EDINBURGH.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1783.

ROYAL BANK, EDINBURGH, 20th JUNE, 1783.

**THE Court of Directors of the ROYAL BANK** of Scotland give notice, That the General Court of Proprietors, held the 3d instant, having declared a Dividend on their capital stock, for the half year ending Midsummer next, the same will begin to be paid to the Proprietors on Thursday the 10th day of July next, and so to continue thereafter, at the usual hours of attendance at the Bank: And in order to settle the said Dividend, no transfer of stock will be made from Thursday the 26th current, to Thursday the 10th July next, both inclusive.

ARCH. HOPE Secretary.

## AT LEITH, by PUBLIC AUCTION,

For Account of the Underwriters,

**TO BE SOLD**, upon Tuesday the 11th day of July next, at the Warehouses of John Jamieson and Co. to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.—The following GOODS, which were saved out of the Ship **TWEED**, Captain John Coates, stranded last November in the Baltic, near Swinemunde, in her passage from St Petersburg to Leith:

A Parcel of assorted Iron, eight different sizes, about 63 tons.  
30 Casks Sops Tallow.  
18 Casks Pearl Ashes.  
63 Bobbins two-head Flax.

About 2½ tons Cordilla Tow.  
AND  
A Parcel of Deals.

To be set up in lots, as will be expressed in the articles of roup. The goods to be shown for examination on Monday the day before the sale, when those intending to purchase will then satisfy themselves as to the qualities, as it will not be convenient to let them be examined on the day of sale.

## CARRIAGES.

**TO BE SOLD** by auction, or public roup, on Wednesday the 16th day of July next, in the Grass-Market of Edinburgh, between the hours of six and seven in the evening.

A COACH, and a FOUR-WHEELED PHAETON:

Being part of the Effects of a Bankrupt Estate under sequestration. The carriages may be seen, any time before the day of sale, in the coach-yard of Mr Archibald Millar, north back of Canongate; and Walter Hog, accountant in Edinburgh, will inform as to the conditions of sale.

## IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1783.

Begins Drawing the 24th June, and NOT TWO BLANKS to a PRIZE.

**THE ORIGINAL TICKETS and SHARES of TICKETS**, from a HALF to a SIXTEENTH, are sold and registered by **WHITE and MITCHELL**, At the Toy-shop and State-Lottery Office, Opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

On account of MESS. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, London, where all business respecting the Lottery is transacted, by authority from Government, and no where else in Scotland.

At their Offices, in last and former Lotteries, the following capital Prizes were sold and shared, viz. Three of 20,000 l. five of 10,000 l. eleven of 5000 l. seventeen of 2000 l. thirty-four of 1000 l. and forty-three of 500 l.

## S C H E M E.

No of Prizes. Value of each. Total Value. Present Price of SHARES.

2	of	L. 10,000	is	L. 20,000	
2	—	5,000	—	10,000	
2	—	3,000	—	6,000	
4	—	1,000	—	4,000	
5	—	500	—	2,500	L. s. d.
30	—	100	—	3,000	
50	—	50	—	2,500	Half, 3 3 0
200	—	20	—	4,000	
10,400	—	10	—	104,000	Fourth, 1 13 0

10,695 Prizes. L. 154,000

First drawn on the 5th day,	500	Eighth, 0 17 0
First drawn on the 9th day,	500	
First drawn on the 12th day,	500	
First drawn on the 15th day,	500	Sixteenth, 0 9 0
First drawn on the 18th day,	1,000	
First drawn on the 21st day,	1,000	
First drawn on the 24th day,	1,000	
21,325 Blanks. Last drawn,	1,000	

32,000 Tickets. L. 160,000

All shares sold at this office, which is duly licensed, are stamped and secured, pursuant to act of Parliament. They include the first and last drawn tickets entitled to benefits, and will be paid at current value, so soon as drawn, or agreeable to act of Parliament, on or after the 24th January, in full Irish currency, without deduction.

The sale of Irish tickets and shares is now under the same regulations with the British.—To prevent frauds, all shares must be stamped at his Majesty's Stamp office, and a license likewise obtained for each place where they are sold, under the penalty of 100 l.

Correspondents may have tickets and shares sent, on remitting bills at sight, or a short date.

Correct numerical and register books are kept, and tickets and shares registered at 6d. each number.

Schemes to be had gratis at the office.—Letters (post paid) duly answered.

## SAMUEL'S WAREHOUSE,

North Side of Brokers-Row, Moorfields, London,

**HAS** an assortment of the following Articles, of all kinds and sizes, which he sells at the lowest prices, for ready money:—Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, Blankets, Carpets, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Drawers, Desks, Looking-glasses, Stoves, Tea-urns, Barrel Organs, Trunks, Iron Chests, Book-cases, and every article in Household Furniture.—Allowance to country dealers and captains of ships.

N. B. A variety of second-hand Goods to be sold cheap.—Goods appraised or sold on commission, on the lowest terms.

Country orders punctually attended to.

## Plank for Sale at Borrowstounness.

FOR SALE,

**A** PARCEL fine DANTZIC OAK and FIR PLANKS, from two to four inch, different lengths; a few fine OAK KEELS, and a parcel OAK TREENAILS; also a parcel BARREL STAVES. For further particulars apply to Peter Lawton merchant, Borrowstounness.

## AREAS to be FEUED for BUILDING, In St James's Square, Edinburgh.

**THE** particular advantages which this Square has for a healthy situation;—extensive views along both sides the Forth, which never can be intercepted;—its being free of the Land-tax and Ministers Stipend, of Stent on Trade and Import on Liquors; and every other imposition to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the City of Edinburgh are subjected, &c. are so well known, that it is unnecessary to be more particular.—Mr Ferguson, the proprietor, first storey Buchanan's court, Lawn-Market, will show the plan, and inform as to the terms, and every thing else concerning the premises.

## Mrs K I D D

**TAKES** this opportunity of letting her Friends and the Public know, That she has opened a **HABERDASHERY and MILLINERY WAREHOUSE**, south side of Prince's Street, New Town; and has just now got home, a very **GENTEEL STOCK of GOODS** for the summer season, which she intends to sell very low for ready money.

Printed, plain and striped Tamboured Mullins.  
Rich Modes, Satins, Sarinets, and Pofians.  
Black and White Lace Edgings, of all kinds.  
Printed Cottons, Linens, and Shawls.  
Ladies and Gentlemen's Muffinet Vests, tamboured with gold and silver.

Beautiful Gauze and Tiffany, all wrought over with straw, for gowns, aprons, handkerchiefs, and fashes, and are just now introduced at Court.

Great choice of Ribbons, Gloves, and Gases, of all kind.  
Ladies' Riding Hats, and uncommon Feathers.

At the same shop, Ladies will see the Pattern Dresses, and have them made up very low, at the shortest notice.

## CLARET WINE TO BE SOLD.

There is to be **SOLD** by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 23d instant, at one o'clock afternoon.

**Br. R. H. A. Y.** Auctioneer.  
**NINE** Hogsheads exceeding fine OLD CHAMPAGNE WINE, and One Butt fine CHERRY WINE; being the stock of a gentleman who retires from Business.—The Claret Wine, to encourage bidders, will be put up at twenty-four pounds per hogshead, the Cherry at forty-two pounds per butt; which is greatly below the original cost.

N. B. The Claret will run 25 dozen each per head. Samples will be seen at the place of sale, immediately before it begins.

## DR SMYTH'S RESTORATIVE MEDICINE.

**WHEREAS** numbers of people, of all ages, and both sexes, are reduced to the last stage of despair, and find life a burden in consequence of the little efficacy experienced from the common methods of treating the many deplorable concomitants of a broken or decayed constitution; such are informed, that, by taking without loss of time, and as the treatise directs, Dr Smyth's restorative remedy, they may speedily and safely recover their pristine vigour of body, and the energy of all their faculties; they may be restored to the comforts and enjoyments of life, to which they have been so long strangers, and to the discharge of those occupations and duties for which they have been so long unfitted. If, in cases of this delicacy, it were allowable to publish names, the Doctor could give the world a long list of fathers, become so by the use of his medicine; of mothers rejoicing in the fruitfulness they never knew before; not to mention thousands in whom a temporary, but no less calamitous debility, had taken place, in consequence of old obstinate gleets, early or excessive venery, a certain detestable solitary vice, the hardships of hot climates, the baneful effects of mercury, &c.; but he chooses rather to let the reputation of his Medicine rest upon its own efficacy, and the many extraordinary cures it has performed, especially within these fifteen years, since it was first made known to the world.

The Doctor's Treatise (the twentieth edition) on Gleets, Weaknesses, the dreadful effects of Mercury, the disorders begotten by a certain detestable Vice, is peculiarly adapted to the use and instruction of patients. It is to be had (price 2s. 6d.) of those who vend this Medicine.

The Restorative is sold in bottles of 10s. 6d. by the following booksellers:—Axtell, No. 1. Finchlane, Cornhill; Pridden, No. 100, Fleet-street; Cavill, corner of Middelrow, Holburn; Steele, Union-row, Little Tower-hill; J. Caw, at Mr Elliot's, Edinburgh; and by the Doctor, Suffolk-street, Charingcross, who may be consulted personally, or by letters, post paid.

Of whom may be had,

**DR SMYTH'S SPECIFIC DROPS**, for the Cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE; a Medicine of such established reputation, as to require little or no reputation from the public. Experience has sufficiently demonstrated its superior excellence, and set it high above all venereal remedies. A tea-spoon full, in a glass of water, is a dose; and without the assistance of Mercury, so ruinous to every constitution, this Medicine radically cures the Venereal Disease in all its stages. In slight cases, a cure is effected in a very few days.

The Doctor's Treatise will be both useful and satisfactory to patients, as they will there find many cases apposite to their own, be enabled to cure themselves, &c. &c.

The Medicine to be had in bottles of 5s. and 2s. 6d. with printed directions for diet, &c. as above.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

## S I R,

**THE** Gentlemen who dissented from a resolution of the General Assembly, on the 28th of May last, by publishing their reasons of dissent, have made an appeal to the world, and have called upon a friend to moderation to state what he apprehends to have been the grounds upon which the judgment of the Assembly proceeded.

It was proposed by two Synods, That the General Assembly should take the methods which, to their wisdom, appeared the most effectual, for obtaining a repeal of the act 1712, by which the nomination of ministers to vacant benefices in the Church of Scotland is vested in patrons, and a restoration of the act 1690, by which the nomination is vested in the conjunct body of the heritors and elders of the parish. The Synods stated, as their reasons for making this proposal, That the act 1712 is the object of general aversion, and has produced much discord; and that the act 1690 would be acceptable to the people of Scotland, and would restore the peace of the country.

In opposition to these overtures it was argued, That although it was known that, in some parts of Scotland, the right of patronage, for particular causes; is not much in favour with the people; yet it was equally well known, that, in other parts of the kingdom, it is neither considered nor felt as a grievance; and that, in the opinion of many wise men, parishes are settled by the exercise of this right, in a manner more quiet, and more consonant to the ends of a gospel ministry, than by the canvassing and intrigues which obtained while the act 1690 was in force. It was remarked also, that, since the law of patronage has been regularly and constitutionally enforced by a train of uniform decisions, the number of contested settlements has daily decreased; and that, at this very time, when that law is said to be an object of general aversion, there is not one contested settlement in dependence before the Church Courts.

It is by no means evident, that the act 1690 would be more generally acceptable than the act 1712. To the common people it gives no more power, in the choice of their ministers, than they at present enjoy. To the gentlemen of landed property it gives a right which they will exercise, in many parishes, in conjunction with a multitude of feuars and small proprietors; in every parish, in conjunction with elders, whose num-

ber, being in its nature indefinite, may be multiplied upon any emergency, so as to out-vote them. The preamble of the act 1712, declares, That the act 1690 had been productive of great heats and animosities: And when the General Assembly, in 1732, held forth an ecclesiastical rule, in the settlement of vacant parishes, analogous to the act 1690, an alarm was founded through Scotland, that the rights of the Christian people were invaded; and this attempt, to shew the Legislature what would satisfy the people of this country, is known to have been the immediate cause of the secession.

It was admitted, by every temperate speaker in the debate, that, in this situation, it would be highly inexpedient for the General Assembly to apply to the Legislature, asking the repeal of one act which was not known to be generally obnoxious; and the restoration of another which was not known to be generally acceptable.

The supporters of the overtures were sensible of the force of these observations; but, being desirous of exciting the people to testify, in the strongest terms, their disapprobation of the right of patronage, they moved, That the General Assembly should collect the sense of Presbyteries, and, by their means, the sense of the landed interest, of the Universities, and of the Royal Burghs, upon this point; Whether they desired the act 1690 to be substituted in place of the act 1712? and they—plain that this motion was rejected.

It will occur to every person, that it is not the regular business of the General Assembly to collect the sense of the country with respect to the repeal of an act of Parliament; and that, had this motion been adopted, the ministers of this Church, in whatever manner Presbyteries had proceeded to execute the task imposed upon them, would have been engaged in employments very different from those to which the nature of their office calls them. A Presbytery might, as a body, have written circular letters to all the heritors within its bounds; or, the minister of every parish might have summoned a meeting of his heritors. In either case, those who were zealous would have declared their opinion; those who were indifferent would have said nothing; and many would have complained, that the Church was usurping an office which neither the laws of religion, nor the laws of the state, ever assigned it.

Many were struck with the consequences which were likely to take place in the country during the progress of this business. All ranks of men would have been, in this way, called to take a side in a question upon which, it is known, they are not agreed. Silence would have received an unfavourable interpretation from the zeal of those who are forward to speak. Ministers would have been obliged to declare their opinion, not upon the propriety of obeying the law, but upon the comparative expediency of two opposite laws; and as, in many situations, they must have differed from a part of their people, that mutual good-will, which ought always to subsist between a minister and his flock, and upon which his usefulness so much depends, would, in many instances, have been destroyed. The point in question would not long have remained one of those upon which men may differ with calmness and good humour. Being held forth by the General Assembly of the Church to consideration and discussion, it would soon have been regarded, by the ignorant and unthinking, as a point connected with the essence of religion, and with the safety of the Church. Artful and turbulent men would have found a large subject, upon which it is easy to practise. The bitterness of religious hatred would have empoisoned the sweets of society; and a question of civil right, clothed, by the authority which proposed it, in a sacred garb, would have inflamed and divided the minds of men in many corners, where, at present, it is not even a subject of conversation:—all this, too, at a time which will be allowed to be the most improper for fomenting dissensions; when the people are just beginning to recover from the calamities of war and the apprehensions of famine; when Government is unsettled, and anxieties and fears fill the breast of every good citizen.

It was concerning the progress only, not the result of this consultation, that the majority of the Assembly entertained any solicitude. The question respects a civil right. The decision of it may be an important object to certain orders of men. But neither the legal security of the Church of Scotland, nor those sacred rights which she derives from Him whom she acknowledges as her head, can be, in the smallest degree, affected, whether the exercise of that right be vested in men of one class or those of another. None were weak enough to imagine, that the dismissing the overtures was of itself sufficient to prevent the decision of the question. If the landed interest and the Royal Burghs of Scotland are united in preferring the act 1690 to the act 1712, they have a legal and constitutional method of signifying their wishes; and there is no need for the interposition of the Church. They may present dutiful petitions to Parliament. Their representatives may support these; and the Legislature will judge how far they speak the voice of the nation, and how far they ought to be regarded. By dismissing the overtures, the Assembly would only declare it as their opinion, that the ministers of this Church ought not to take any part in a civil controversy; that it is their business to inculcate, upon all who engage in it, brotherly love and mutual forbearance; and that these lessons would come with greater weight from men who did not arrange themselves upon either side.

Such seemed to be the grounds upon which these overtures were dismissed; and it was contended, that, while the Church of Scotland exercised with firmness its own rights, in trying the qualifications of those who were taken upon trials, and those who were presented to any benefice, an effectual check might in that way be given to any abuse of the right of presentation by whomsoever that right was exercised; and that while the ministers of this Church studied, above all things, to preserve that piety, learning, and sound doctrine which counterbalanced many disadvantages in their temporal conditions, they kept within their own province, and acted as the guardian, of true religion, without any danger of being accounted the disturbers of the public tranquillity.

A. B.



Whitehall, June 17.

THE King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Precentor and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St David's to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the translation of the Right Reverend Father in God John, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Bangor; and his Majesty has also been pleased, by his Royal Sign Manual, to recommend to the said Precentor and Chapter the Reverend Edward Smallwell, Doctor in Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of St David's.

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Mr Thomas Urquhart to the church and parish of Roskean in the presbytery of Tain and county of Ross, vacant by the death of the Reverend Mr John Calder.

Also to present the Reverend Mr Thomas Constable to the united parishes of Liff, Benvey, Invergourie, and Loggie, in the presbytery of Dundee and county of Forfar, vacant by the resignation of the Reverend Mr John Playfair.

And the Reverend Mr James Lapley to the church of Campsey, in the presbytery of Glasgow, vacant by the death of the Reverend Mr William Bell.

War Office, June 17. 1783.

1st Regiment of dragoons, John Thomas Buller, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice George Ramsden.

10th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet John Kaye to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Stewart.

21st Regiment of dragoons, John William Lloyd, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Robert Sinclair. George Eastaff, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Eastaff.

6th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Slater to be Captain of a company, vice James Blathwayte. Lieutenant Henry Williams to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Slater. Adjutant William Hague, of the 96th regiment, to be Quarter-Master, vice Douglas.

9th Regiment of foot, John Andrew Baumbach to be Ensign, vice Francis Love Belford.

15th Regiment of foot, Captain Christopher Machell to be Major, vice Henry Machell. Lieutenant M. H. Dickens of the 10th dragoons, to be Captain of a company, vice Christopher Machell.

20th Regiment of foot, Edward Bee Woodlams, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Cooper.

26th Regiment of foot, John Hodges, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Berry.

34th Regiment of foot, Anthony Harrell Isaacson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Clerges.

35th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant-Colonel John Shee, of the 50th regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Cockburne.

50th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant-Colonel William Edmeston, of the late 75th regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Shee.

59th Regiment of foot, Charles Gauthey, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Langley.

64th Regiment of foot, Crosby Gordon, Gent. to be Ensign, vice S. T. Barret.

William Lambie, Gent. to be Ensign in the island of Jamaica only.

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S June 17.

Portsmouth, 15. Early this morning arrived the Substitute cutter, Captain Volney, from Bombay, which place she left about the 20th of January, and St Helena on the 10th of April. The Tattar, Lord Mulgrave, Rochfort, and Deptford, were arrived there from Bengal, and would wait with the Neptune, and Royal Admiral, from Bombay, for convoy. The Count Bernstoff had touched at St Helena, and was parted with, all well, off the Western Islands. Two others, Dames, also had arrived there, whose names I could not learn. They saw a Danish East-Indiaman yesterday off the Isle of Wight, but it was not the Count Bernstoff. The Asia was hourly expected at St Helena, and so were the Swedes from China.

No account of the Myrtle transport, on board of which were Sir Hector Munro, &c. and her safety is doubted.

Captain Blackford, of the Neptune, arrived in the River from Lisbon, spoke the Squires, Forbes, from Plymouth to Newfoundland, 40 leagues westward of Scilly, all well.

A letter from Madeira, 6th April, advises, that the Raymond, Prime, Glatton, and Sullivan East Indiamen, were spoke with on the 29th March by the Zephyr, bound from Cork to that island, in lat. 35. 19. long. 15. all well.

Captain Henderson, of the Queen Charlotte, arrived in the River from Bermuda, on the 23rd May, in lat. 49. 10. long. 34. 28. spoke to the ship Integrity, Thomas Bernard master, a transport, in 28 days from New York, with invalids.

Elfinore, June 7. The Bell, Captain Humble, arrived here in six days from Petersburg, reports, that the Admiralty there, with the dock-yard and all its stores, was consumed by fire the 27th ult. leaving nothing remaining but the bare walls, and four new ships on the stocks unhurt.

The Imperial cutter Ostend, arrived at Ostend from the Chesapeake, brings letters from Virginia of the 26th of April. She brings advice that the Imperial vessel Keyserlyke Adelaar, Capt. Brou, from Ostend to the Chesapeake, was taken 29th March, and carried into New York, but expected to be released.

The Europa, Dalsel, from London for Africa, having sprung a leak, is returned up the river.

The Prince Charles, from Bengal to Copenhagen, failed from St Helena 28th March homewards; the Roopstarf, from ditto to ditto, left Pilot in Bengal River on the 19th January, and failed with the Substitute Packet from St Helena about 10th of April.

N. B. When this latter ship was coming down Bengal River, she saw five or six large ships sailing upwards, which the Pilot considered as the ships which was long expected into that River from Madras, and which had failed about the 2d of November. Two of their number were the Calcutta, and Warren Hastings; the Resolution, Worcester, Norfolk, and Hinchinbrooke, together with a Packet, the Fox, Capt. Court, were at Kidgerie getting ready for sea 19th January.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS, Monday, June 16.

This day, the bill, laying a stamp duty on bills of exchange and receipts, and the bill to prevent expence and bribery at elections, were presented to the House of Peers, and read a first time.

Lord Stormont then rose, and moved for their Lordships to be summoned for to-morrow, on the establishment of the Prince of Wales's household.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, June 16.

This day the House of Commons, in a Committee on the Scots corn bill, went through the same, and ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

A motion was then made for the House to be put into a Committee on Thursday next, on the linen manufactory. Ordered.

The debate on Lord Mahon's election bill created as much entertainment, and as much anger at the same time, as any thing that has occurred this session. The supporters of the bill finding themselves weak,

Lord Mahon moved to adjourn the consideration of it to Thursday next.

Mr Fox urged the irregular nature of the bill, and the manner in which it had been composed of all the rejected clauses of a bill lately passed, and moved to postpone it to that day two months.

Lord Mahon declared nothing should move him to give way; if they would not suffer him to put off his bill to Thursday, he ad it in his power to tire the House out; he would not sit down for three hours, and he would keep the House till two

o'clock in the morning, by-passing various acts of Parliament to be read at length.

Mr Powney severely reproated this conduct, as a gross insult to the House.

Mr Dempster was of the same opinion; but dexterously softening the indignation of the House, and shewing the noble Lord the unfitness of his conduct, the point was given up, and the bill thrown out.

Persons brewing beer for their own use, and not for sale, are permitted by act of parliament to compound with the Board of Excise, at so much per head, for the real duty on malt they thus consume, which composition freed them from the visits of the Excise Officers; but great frauds having arisen under this act, Lord John Cavendish moved, that the House in Committee take the matter into consideration: Accordingly, the House having gone into Committee, a resolution was moved by his Lordship, that the power of compounding cease; which resolution was carried without opposition.—The Chairman then reported it to the House; and Mr Sheridan having moved that the House agree to it,

Mr Hill said, he could oppose the motion on ten thousand grounds, but for the present he confined himself to five: 1st, That the regulation would be partial.—2dly, Oppressive.—3dly, Unproductive.—4thly, Offensive;—and 5thly, be smuggling. The House laughed heartily at the methodical arrangement of the various grounds, but Mr Hill going on, said the resolution would be partial, as it would fall only on the corn, to the exclusion of the cyder counties; oppressive, as it would prevent the farmers from giving beer to their poor labourers; unproductive, because the tax arising from it would fall only on a few; offensive, as it would throw open the Houses of private persons to the visits of excise officers; and lastly, would be a smuggling tax, as it was brought on at so late a period in the session, and that though an Hon. Gentleman over the way had assured him that a tax on malt was not to be any part of the Ways and Means for the present year.

Mr Sheridan said, he had told the Hon. Gentleman that such a tax would not make part of the budget; and this resolution before the House was no contradiction to what he said, as it was not to impose a new, but to regulate an old tax, and make it less unproductive, by taking away the means by which it had hitherto been evaded.

Lord John Cavendish said, it was no smuggled regulation; for that last year, when he was in office, he had given notice of his intention to introduce it; the necessity of which had appeared so strong to his successor, that he introduced a special clause into the malt-tax bill of the present year to pave the way for it. He hoped that the country gentlemen would not find any great inconvenience from the office of excise, as their mal-houses were generally detached from their dwelling-houses.

Lord Surrey and Mr Powney supported the resolution, as did Sir George Cornwall, who however expressed a hope, that the noble Lord would contrive some means to restrain the power of the officers of excise, within as narrow limits as possible. The question being then put for agreeing with the committee, it passed in the affirmative, and a bill was ordered in.

Mr Gascoyne, jun. brought up a report from the committee, to whom the petition of Sir Ashton Lever, relative to his museum, had been referred, which report was read, and appeared to be much in favour of Sir Ashton.

Lord Surrey said, that having seen this museum, he should vote that the report lie upon the table, provided the Hon. Gentleman would not move any proceeding upon it this year.

Mr Gascoyne said he did not wish to press any proposition on the House, before gentlemen should have considered of it; but he wished they would take a view of the museum, when he was convinced they would agree with him, that it was an ornament to the nation, and that the gentleman who had collected it deserved the countenance of Parliament.

Lord Mulgrave wondered that Sir Ashton's petition had not been backed by any of the learned Boards, without whose concurrence he did not like to proceed in a business of this nature; and he believed the trustees of the British museum would scout the idea of annexing to it the collection alluded to. He warned the House therefore, to be cautious how they proceeded; saying, he remembered a man was once going to submit to Parliament a discovery in optics, which, upon examination, was found to be absurd and impossible; and he had like to have brought disgrace on the House, in which he did not expect to find any one who could detect the imposition. This, he said, showed the necessity of submitting matters of this kind to one of the learned Boards.

Sir P. J. Clarke hoped Gentlemen would consider a little before they voted away the money of their constituents, for stuffed birds and butterflies. The debate ending here,

Lord Duncannon brought up a petition from the Commissioners of the Victualling-office, complaining of a report of a committee of the House, relative to the Victualling-office at Portsmouth, and praying to be heard against it by Counsel.

After much conversation, the committee which made the report was renewed by order of the House; and the report and petition both referred to it.

#### HEADS of the MONEY BILL for laying a Stamp Duty upon Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, &c.

THE preamble recites the present act for stamping bills of exchange, &c.

The 1st clause enacts, that the above act shall stand repealed on the 1st of August 1783.

2. That new duties shall commence on the same day, viz. on every foreign and inland bill of exchange, promissory, or other note, draft, or order; under fifty pounds, a stamp duty of sixpence; for fifty pounds and upwards, one shilling.

3. That the stamp duties on receipts shall commence on the 1st day of September 1783, viz. Receipts for two, and under twenty pounds, to pay two-pence; twenty pounds and upwards to pay four-pence.

4. Draughts and orders for payment of money on demand, drawn upon bankers, &c. living within ten miles of the drawer, to be exempted from the duty; as also receipts for money paid into the Bank of England, or other banking-houses; or for dividends on the funds; or on the back of any bill of exchange, promissory or other note, already stamped; or bank post-bill; or letter, acknowledging the receipts of any bill, note, or remittance; or any receipt on deed, bond, mortgage, or other obligatory instrument already directed to be stamped; or any release or acquittance by deed, or receipt given by the Treasurer of the Navy; or receipt of pay of the army, or given by officer, seaman, or soldier, or their representatives; or on account of wages, pay, or pension, victualling or ordnance bill.

5. Not to extend to any bill of exchange, promissory or other note, or draft, or order, payable on demand, issued in

Scotland, where the sum payable therein shall not exceed 21 s.

6. Not to extend to more than 3 d. duty on any bill, note, &c. on demand, wherein the sum does not exceed 10 l.

7. Nor to any receipt on a foreign bill of exchange.

8. No foreign bill chargeable with more than 6 d. but duplicates and triplicates to pay 6 d. each.

9. Bank notes of the Bank of England exempted, on condition of paying 12,000 l. per annum.

10. Twenty pounds penalty to be paid by the persons giving or receiving a receipt for a less sum than shall be actually paid, or for dividing and separating the sum actually paid or received, with an intent to defraud the revenue.

11. Receipts in full, where the sum is not expressed, to pay 4 d.

12. Duty on bills of exchange, &c. to be paid by the drawer; duty on receipts, by the person requiring the receipts, except in case of his Majesty.

13. Management of the above duties to be with the Commissioners of Stamps, who have power to employ officers.

14. Vellum, paper, &c. to be stamped before engraving or writing, or not to be received in evidence.

15. Unstamped receipts under 2 l. may be given in evidence, but not acknowledgments of all debts and demands.

16. Stamp of 2 d. upon receipts, amounting to two, and under twenty pounds, shall be given in evidence, but not if they contain a general discharge in full of all demands.

17. An additional stamp to be put upon bills already stamped with a three-penny stamp, under the last act.

18. The usual allowance to be made on prompt payment of duties.

19. Commissioners may alter the stamps occasionally.

20. Counterfeiting stamps, DEATH.

21. This act to be regulated as former acts.

22. One moiety of pecuniary penalties to go to his Majesty, the other to the informer.

23. The duties to be paid to the Receiver General of other stamp duties.

24. The books to be kept in the office of the Auditor of the Exchequer.

25. Application of the duties.

26. Persons sued for executing this act may plead the general issue.

From the London Papers, June 17.

Venice, May 8. Government has received the afflicting news, that on the 26th of March last, the Isle of St Mary was entirely destroyed, and particularly the castle, by a violent earthquake. The number of persons hitherto known to have perished by this calamity is twenty-six; and the maimed amount to upwards of forty. This earthquake was also felt with the same violence in the other islands belonging to this republic.

Munich, May 27. The town of Miesbach, ten leagues from this city, was reduced to ashes on the 23d of this month; the Electoral Palace only, with two other edifices of little importance, being saved.

#### L O N D O N.

This day at two o'clock, the Honourable Major Stanhope concluded his defence at the Horse Guards, after which Governor Ferguson arose and addressed the Court, with a request that he might be heard in reply to various points that had been urged by Major Stanhope, in the course of his defence. The Governor was informed, that this was rather a singular application; the more so, as he had not, on this occasion, assumed to himself the character of a prosecutor, but the Court would deliberate upon his request in private. The Court was then cleared, and after some deliberation, Major Stanhope and Mr Ferguson were called in again, when the Judge Advocate told the Governor, that the Court had consented to hear his reply, provided Mr Stanhope had no objection; but, as it was a request out of the line of common usage, they could not consent unless Mr Stanhope first acquiesced in it.—The Major was then asked if he had any objections; to which he replied, "Not in the least;" and the Court then informed Governor Ferguson that they would hear his reply on Thursday next at eleven o'clock. We are happy to inform our readers, that the evidence adduced by Major Stanhope, on this trying occasion, has given the highest satisfaction to his friends, and prefaces consequences of a most honourable nature to himself. Eng. Chron.

Yesterday some dispatches were brought from the Duke of Manchester, his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, which mentions, that a delay had been occasioned to signing the definitive treaty of peace, at the request of the Dutch, on account of the last dispatches they have received from their settlements in the East Indies.

The treaty with America is concluded, in so far as respects the two countries; and the only difficulty that stands in the way of its final settlement, arises from the objection made by the neutral powers. The public will guard therefore against the stories which are daily propagated of fresh difficulties having occurred, and of the whole business being likely to go off.

On Sunday Capt. Wolfeley arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Sir Edward Hughes; the particulars are not very interesting, containing alone a comparative view of the forces of the enemy, and the fleet. The Dutch, it appears, have added a squadron of five ships of the line to the French, besides two 48 gun ships; which make their force amount to 22 sail. The English have only eighteen sail to oppose them, including their frigates. Both the squadrons were in port when Capt. Wolfeley left India, and were not expected to put to sea for some time.

The East India Company daily expect the arrival of six of their homeward bound ships.

The Insurance from Bengal to England is done at three guineas and a half.

The Amsterdam Gazette of the 10th has the following article of intelligence: "By letters lately received from Batavia we are informed, that the Mars, a ship belonging to the Dutch East-India Company, assisted by the Santa Theresa French privateer, had captured the Betsey, an English ship, mounting 24 guns, then at anchor under Fort Rioum; that the Dutch privateer, the Patriot, has taken five more English vessels, burnt fifteen, and destroyed a great number of others laden with rice, and provisions from Bengal."

A letter from Madeira, dated April 6. advises, that the Raymond, Prime, Glatton, and Sullivan East Indiamen, were spoke with, on the 29th of March, by the Zophia, bound from Cork to that island, in lat. 35. 19. long. 15. all well.

Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from New York, which were brought over in the Integrity, Captain Bar-



arrived at Portsmouth, they are dated the 14th of May, every thing was quiet, that Mr Laurens is very to be introduced to his Majesty, though not in a public manner, but merely as a private gentleman.

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 17.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr Herbertson from the Admiralty, presented to the House a letter from Captains of vessels, giving a further account of the efficacy of a certain powder, invented by Mr Henry Phillips, for preventing weevils and other insects from destroying bread, biscuit, and other dry provisions; the titles were read, and the letters ordered to lie on the table.

The bill laying certain stamp duties on bills of Exchange Receipts, was read a second time, and committed for tomorrow.

In a Committee on the bill for regulating the office of smaller of the forces, went through the same, and afterwards a report thereof to the House.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill relative to the Vagabonds calling themselves *St. James*, was read a third time and passed.

The Scotch corn bill, and the bill allowing a drawback on the importation of rice, were reported and ordered to be ingrossed.

The mutiny bill was read a second time, and committed tomorrow.

The bill relative to prize goods, and the bill relative to African trade, were read a second time and committed for tomorrow.

A petition, signed by a considerable number of Quakers, presented, relative to the slave trade on the coast of Africa, the same was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Sir Thomas Rumbold's continuing bill was read a third time and passed.

The further hearing of Counsel on Sir Thomas Rumbold's restraining bill, was, upon motion, put off for a fortnight.

### REFORM IN OFFICES.

Mr Pitt, after a very short preface, moved the Speaker to leave the Chair, for the purpose of the House's going into a Committee on this bill.

Lord John Cavendish, on this occasion, made use of the objection to the bill which he employed so much on a former day. Undoubtedly, he liked every principle of public reform. At the same time, however, he did not think the bill competent to secure the ends it proposed. They would be better performed under the inspection of official authority. If those abuses stated by the bill, (and the Noble Lord owned there must be abuses) did exist, surely it would be more specifically and effectually performed the business, to be done in that manner, than by a reference to the Commissioners of Public Accounts, which would take up such a quantity of time. The Noble Lord entered upon the scheme of the bill, and the respective clauses it provided, to prevent the abuses in the subordinate branches of office, endeavoured to prove, that it appeared, from the very nature of the project of reform would be much better remedied by the means he had stated, than by the provisions of the bill.

Mr Pitt entered, in a very able and elaborate manner, every objection made by the Noble Lord, and anticipated every objection that could possibly arise from any other quarter. Right Honourable Gentleman said, the objections of the Noble Lord were so nugatory, that they were not to be considered as objections; as, in fact, far from being objections, they were the strongest reasons in the world why the bill should proceed on; for, from the mode in which the Noble Lord had treated the idea of referring the consideration and regulation of abuses to the Commissioners of the Public Accounts, appeared strongly, that the argument of the Noble Lord substantiated the necessity there was for that measure; of all the modes of providing for the reform of abuses, that scheme of the present bill was the best, was a doctrine that was nearly incontrovertible. The Noble Lord had said, that immense time that would be taken up by the Commissioners of the Public Accounts, and the consequent expense that their examination would create, was a strong reason why the business should not be referred to them; for the Noble Lord had contended that the saving to the Public would not perhaps be tantamount to the expense of such a commission. With respect to time and expense of the Commissioners, Mr Pitt treated objection as a perfect solecism in prudence and economy; he put a case, respecting the expense it would be to the Public the benefit of every gentleman who heard him. Would a man whose estate had been incumbered, whose affairs embarrassed and unsettled, feel hurt at the idea of paying a steward to arrange and inspect them? Would he consider it a piece of extravagance; or would he say, when necessary arrangement was inevitably required to take place, and because it would not take place without the expense, would attend the employment of a steward, that it ought to take place at all? Undoubtedly, there was no man of common sense that heard him that would not join in the propriety of such a position; and it was no less equally true, that any could not be established without necessary attendant expenses; and the true criterion of an economical system was made by which that system was to be completed. Here Mr Pitt indulged his theoretical faculties for some time, in stating that the expense the Commissioners of Accounts would incur in this instance to the Public, was the result of the best and wisest system of economy. He stated the various labours had produced to the public estate; and, having given himself a good deal of labour to establish principle, he said, he trusted he should be able to shew, the Noble Lord's idea that the purposes of reform in the different departments would be better accommodated under the supervision of those to whom the departments belonged, was fully groundless, as was also his idea, that the saving to the Public, by their inquiry into abuses, would be inferior to the saving which their continuation would be attended. To the latter was not the case, he stated a variety of cases, wherein abuses in the different offices had amounted to a degree of enormity that called for the interference of the Legislature; to prevent. He shewed, that in the Navy Office, whose salary was barely 240l. a year, made by gifts or gratuities, for fees were directed not to exceed about 2450l. That in the article of stationery, a saving would be made to the public of 40,000l. a year. When

the noble Lord in the Blue Ribbon was at the head of the Treasury, in his last year, the stationary wares charged for his own bare use, was a sum of 1440l. inclusive, however, of 340l. for whippers, (a great laugh in the House) which Mr Pitt could not conceive the use of to so great an amount. In the department of the Post-office, the Secretary made upwards of 2,500l. a year, when his salary was only 500l. and this was by a commission of 21 per cent. on packets; and in the last year, Mr Pitt said, the sum charged for packets was not less than 140,000l. After stating a variety of other circumstances in the different public offices, which called aloud for regulation, and making a very able and judicious speech, Mr Pitt concluded with informing the House, that this bill was one branch of the reform held out by his Majesty's speech, and projected by the late administration.

Lord North replied, and rescued himself from Mr Pitt's insinuations.

Several other members spoke.

It was then moved, that it be an instruction to the said Committee, to extend the provisions of the said bill to the office of his Majesty's Secretaries of State.

Died yesterday, at Torryburn, William Sands, Esq; Clerk to the Signet.

This day, the silver cups given by the Company of Golfers were played for over the Links of Leith, and gained by Alexander Duncan of St For, Esq.

Yesterday, the High Court of Justiciary met, when there were produced remissions in favour of the following persons, who lately received sentence of death, viz.

James Fullerton, present prisoner in the tolbooth of Inverary, sentenced at last Circuit Court there for house-breaking and theft. The pardon is under condition of his being banished to America for life, and his service adjudged to the transporter for seven years.

James Cumming, sentenced last Circuit at Inverness for sheep-stealing. The pardon is under condition of his being banished forth of Great Britain and Ireland for seven years.

Robert Chambers, sentenced by the High Court of Justiciary, on the 8th April last, for the robbery of General Horn. The pardon is free and unconditional.

Thomas Thomson, sentenced by the Court of Justiciary upon the 10th April last, for sundry acts of theft. The pardon is likewise unconditional.

James McMin, sentenced by the last Circuit at Glasgow, for robbery. The pardon is likewise unconditional.

The Court granted warrant for liberating the three last. The other two were ordered to lie in prison till disposed of in terms of their remissions.

We hear that Chambers is detained, by warrant of the Sheriff, upon a new charge for another robbery.

It must give real pleasure to every humane mind to be informed, that a society of merchants in London, with that liberality of sentiment which so eminently distinguishes them upon every charitable occasion, has opened a subscription for the support of the widow and seven children of Mr Charles Spalding, who unfortunately lost his life in the bay of Dublin, as formerly mentioned. A pretty considerable sum has already been subscribed, and it is not doubted, when the uncommon ingenuity and enterprise of Mr Spalding is considered, but that the subscription will daily increase. While every one must highly applaud the public spirit of these gentlemen, we cannot help regretting, that no provision seems to be thought of for the aged mother of Mr Ebenezer Watson, who unfortunately fell a sacrifice in the same national service with Mr Spalding; especially when it is considered, that her sole and only support depended entirely upon her son, of whose assistance she is now unhappily deprived.

On Monday, arrived at his seat, in the Isle of Wight, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond and family, after a long and distressful voyage from Halifax, in the Caton, which lost her fore-mast, top-mast, and her rudder. The bad weather they met with is almost unparalleled. Their quarter gallery was carried away, at which they shipped a great deal of water; besides this, they were badly manned, so that their arrival at Antigua was almost a miracle.

Last week, 36 families, mostly tradesmen, sailed from Clyde to Belfast, in order to embark for Philadelphia.

The Fortitude, Johnstone; Eolus, Tarbet; Bird, Galt; and Mary, Hunter, are arrived at Jamaica from Clyde.

On Monday last, a boy of about 13 years of age was drowned in the Clyde, nearly opposite to Bothwell Castle. His body was found on Wednesday morning.

On Monday evening, the 9th current, the House of COMELY GARDEN was opened for the first time this season, by a brilliant and polite Company, who appeared highly pleased with their entertainment.

We hear, that there is to be a PUBLIC BALL, at the desire of several people of Distinction, every Thursday evening during the summer season. The doors to be opened at Six, and the Ball to begin at Seven o'clock.

Admittance to Gentlemen, 1 s. 6 d.; and to Ladies, 1 s.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON returns his most grateful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen that were pleased to honour him with their company, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. Private BALLS may be bespoke for any other day of the week the day before; and Ladies and Gentlemen may depend upon the strictest attention being paid to their orders.

### SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

June 3 Wallace and Gardyne, of Arbroath, Morrison, from Riga, for Arbroath, with flax.

Rodney, of Campbellton, Love, from Liebau, for Liverpool, grain.

4. Betty, of Aberdeen, Stewart, from Memel, for Alloa, with ditto.

Jameson, of Dyfart, Hutton, from Memel, for Dyfart, with logs.

Peggy, of Alloa, Miller, from ditto, for Alloa, with ditto.

5. John, of Aberdeen, Law, from ditto, for Aberdeen, with grain.

Betty, of Kirkcaldy, Swine, from ditto, for Kirkcaldy, with ditto.

Joseph, of ditto, Wallace, from ditto, for Perth, with logs.

Scottish, of Orail, Cheine, from ditto, for Leith, with ditto.

Loey, of Glasgow, Ritchie, from Rotterdam, for Petersburg, ballast.

Hamilton, of Salsburgh, Johnston, from Memel, for Dublin, with logs.

Peter, of Irvine, Barr, from ditto, for Irvine, with ditto.

Robert, of ditto, Ross, from ditto, for Belfast, with grain.

Agnes, of Kincardine, Rae, from Koningberg, for Kincardine, ditto.

Cecilia, of Borrowstounness, Johnston, from ditto, for Borrowstounness, with ditto.

Janet, of Berwick, Reid, from ditto, for Dunbar, with ditto.

John and Catherine, of Leith, Dingwall, from ditto, for Inverness, with ditto.

Friendship, of Leith, Cooper, from ditto, for Leith, with ditto.

Charming Peggy, of Kincardine, Lawson, from ditto, for Donder, with ditto.

Tibby, of Fraserburgh, Park, from ditto, for Aberdeen, with ditto.

Salton, of ditto, Wills, from ditto, for Fraserburgh, with ditto.

6. Janet, of Cullen, Logan, from ditto, for Dunbar, with ditto.

Endeavour of Aith, Scott, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.

ELABORATE, June 7.—Wind S.

WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED at LEITH, June 19.—William and John, Hunter, from Hull, with goods; Janet, Clark, from Levekeithing, with coal; Thomas and Mary, Miller, from Kincardine, in ballast; Jean, Napier, from Glasgow, with coffee.—20. John, Robertson, from Inverkeithing, with coal; Jean, Brown, from Glasgow, in ballast.—21. Isabel, Drysdale, from Lincolnton, with coal; Good Intent, Providence, from Borrowstounness, with flax and pepper; Providence, Red, from Glasgow, in ballast; Friendship, Milne, from Aberdeen, in ditto.

SAILLED, Halkett, Anderson, for Sealock, with grain; Thomas and Mary, Miller, for Kennet, with ditto; Mally, Taylor, for Montrose, with goods; Janet, Macfarlane, for Sealock, with grain; St Peter, Muller, for Lincolnton, in ballast; Neilley, Macvey, for Stirling, with grain; Thomas and Betty, Cargill, for Aberdeen, with grain; William and Agnes, Black, for Kennet, with barley.

ARRIVED at SEALOCK, June 19. Jean and Mary, Jickling, from Wells, with barley; Enterprise, Smith, from Lynn, with barley and peas; Quiffin, Illard, from Yarmouth, with peas; James and Alexander, Simpson, from Lynn, with barley and peas; John, Tate, from Leith, with wheat.—20. Hales Castle, Anderson, from ditto, with ditto; Glasgow, Shaw, from Borrowstounness, for Glasgow, with quadrants.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, June 18. Captain Hamilton's cutter from a cruise.—17. Rodney, Alexander, from Port-Patrick, with oats.—19. Minerva, Christopher Jobb, from Memel, with timber; Sally, Scott, from Forth, with goods; Rose, Keimill, from Cork, with ditto.

SAILLED, 16. Peggy, Macdonough, for Liverpool, with goods; Bell, Macdonough, for ditto, with ditto.—18. Lark, Hunter, from Galway in Ireland, with ditto; Elizabeth, Blair, for Drogheda, with timber; Jenny, Paul, for Liverpool, with goods.—19. Nancy, Angus, for Belfast, with ditto.—20. Eliza, Spence, for Liverpool, with wheat; Brothers, Palmer, for Petersburg, with goods.

### PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, June 21.

	22s.	6d.	21s.	6d.	19s.	6d.
Wheat	24	6	22	0	20	0
Barley	21	0	18	0	15	0
Oats	23	0	22	0	20	0

Just Published, Price 6s. in boards.

Printed for CHARLES DILLY, Stationer, London.

### MEDICAL COMMENTARIES,

FOR THE YEARS 1781—82.

Exhibiting a concise View of the latest and most important Discoveries in MEDICINE and MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY.

BY ANDREW DUNCAN, M. D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and Member of the Royal Societies of Medicine of Paris, Copenhagen, Edinburgh, &c.

VOLUME SECOND.

N. B. To those who are already possessed of that part of this Volume which was formerly published, the remainder will be sold separately, at 4s. 6d.

### EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE LODGE.

A MEETING of the EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE LODGE, is to be held in their Lodge-room, Old Assembly Hall, on Tuesday evening next, being the Anniversary of St John the Baptist.

The MASTER will take the Chair at half past Six o'clock precisely. SATURDAY, 21st JUNE 1783.

### SCOTS MANUFACTURE.

WILLIAM COULTER, opposite the Cross Well, EDINBURGH, is weekly supplied.

From his MANUFACTORY,

With a fresh and complete Assortment, in all the variety of Silk, Thread, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery; Made of the very best materials, and after the most approved method; which he sells considerably lower than any shop in town.

W. COULTER having laid in a large Stock of Materials, MAKES STOCKINGS to any size, on a few days notice.

Just got to hand from the Bleachfield, a quantity of Thread and Cotton HOSE.—Commissions duly attended to.

### ARMY, NAVY, & MARINE AGENCY.

MR P. CAMPBELL wishes to inform the Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marines, and particularly those Gentlemen who are likely to be reduced to Half-pay, That he continues to transact the Agency business, in which line he has been engaged several years.

Such Gentlemen as may please to honour him with their commands, are requested to signify their intentions by letter, either to himself, at his house, No. 5, Adam Street, Adelphi, London; or to Mr Patrick Macdonough, writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD.

At Mr Smith's Stables, under the Bridge.

A Bay Gelding, about fifteen hands high, well broke, strong made, and fit to carry any weight.

For further particulars enquire at Mr Smith, No. 3, St Ann's Street.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, at Mr William Robertson's Warehouse on the Shore of Leith, on Monday the 23d instant.

A Quantity of Calicoe Printing, Bleaching, and Dying UTENSILS; consisting of Coppers, and Lead Sour Kettle, or Vats, Printing Tables, a quantity of Gum in tubs, and sundry articles in the printing line. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

N. B. The Printing Tables are of the best English Elm, 6 feet 8 inches by 32 inches, and 10 inches thick, very fit for any use.

### VERTICAL JACKS.

At the Shop of A. COCKBURN, Tin-plate Worker and Dealer in Copper and Brass Ware, head of the West Bow, Lawn-market, are sold, VERTICAL ROASTING JACKS, of a new construction, which are not only portable and convenient, but will roast a joint of meat much sooner, and with less fire, than a common jack.

A. COCKBURN cannot recommend these Jacks better, than by mentioning their high reputation and rapid sale in England; being found to answer a room, as well as a kitchen fire, and consequently very useful in the country.

At the above shop is manufactured and sold, DOUBLE BLOCK-TIN Kitchen Furniture, so constructed as to be able to withstand the fire; are much more wholesome and easier boiled than copper or cast iron, require no tinning, and are found very durable.

### Tallow Chandler Business at Leith.

TO BE SOLD.

THE STOCK in TRADE of a Tallow Chandler in Leith retiring from business, with the whole Implements and Utensils for carrying on the trade, together with a good House and convenient Shop in the Broad Wynd, and Work-house in King's Street, to be let till Whit-sunday next. The shop is well situated for the trade, being near the shore, and in a central part of the town, and none in that trade need it. Any whom this may suit, will please apply to Thomas Walker and Son, Quality Street.

### DISSOLUTION OF A COPARTNERY.

THE Copartnery of ADAM WILSON and COMPANY, merchants in Edinburgh, was Dissolved at Whitunday last, by mutual consent, of which all concerned are hereby desired to take notice. And it is requested, that all who have claims on said Company, will give in an account of the same to Peter Forrester and Company, Edinburgh, who will pay all just demands. And it is requested, that all debts due to the Company may be instantly paid in to the said Peter Forrester and Company, or Adam Wilson, either of whom have power to grant discharges.



## MALE-SERVANTS DUTY.

Excise Office, Edinburgh, 17th June, 1783.  
THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE, desirous of cautioning all persons against inadvertently incurring the penalties inflicted by an Act passed in the 21st year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the better collecting of the duty on MALE-SERVANTS, do hereby give public notice, That they, the said Commissioners, will be under the necessity of receiving informations, and commencing prosecutions against such Masters and Mistresses as shall not, within twenty days after the 21st of May, last past, have delivered in fresh lists, and made payment of the duty of their Male-Servants, for the current year; which lists must be delivered in, and duly paid, either at the Chief Office of Excise in Edinburgh, or at the Excise Office nearest to the place of residence of the persons liable to the payment of such duties.

And whereas, notwithstanding several former repeated advertisements, the Commissioners of Excise have reason to believe, that many persons throughout Scotland have not yet delivered in lists of, and paid duty for ALL THE MALE-SERVANTS retained or employed by them, on or since the 21st May 1781, whereby they have respectively incurred the penalties of DOUBLE DUTY, AND TWENTY POUNDS.

And whereas it has also been notified to the Commissioners, that many persons residing in the country have neglected, or refused to deliver in duplicates of their lists of Male Servants, as required by law; it is hereby intimated, that none may plead ignorance, That within a month after the delivery of such lists, and payment of the said duties respectively, every person is required to deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to the house, or place of his or her occasional residence, a duplicate or duplicates of every such list or lists so delivered by such Masters or Mistresses, such duplicates to be signed by them, and mentioning at the foot thereof the place where such original list or lists shall have been delivered, and the duties paid; upon pain that every Master or Mistress neglecting or refusing to deliver such duplicates, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of TWENTY POUNDS. The Commissioners of Excise do therefore give notice to all concerned, That unless such lists or duplicates are forthwith delivered in, and the duty paid, the Board must, in justice to this branch of the public revenue under their management, direct prosecutions to be immediately carried on against every Master or Mistress, who shall be found not to have paid due obedience to the act of Parliament.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

## BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Custom-house of Port-Glasgow, on Thursday the 26th of June current, at the hour of twelve noon,

417 Casks, containing 4065 gallons Brandy, and the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture of the Ship Greyhound, with the Materials of the Hull, after being broke up;—a parcel of grape and round Shot, two Carriage Guns, four-pounders; two Ladies and Ramrods; two Corn-horns, four pounders; two Muskets, six Bayonets, eight Cutlasses, and seven Pistols.

### NOTIFICATION

To the CREDITORS of the deceased ALEX. CUNNINGHAME of Larvick, Clerk to the Signet.

A DIVIDEND is now ordered by the Arbitrator, which will be paid by Robert Stewart writer, Tailor's Hall, Cowgate, Edinburgh, every lawful day (Saturday excepted) from ten o'clock till two afternoon. Not to be repeated.

### Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of Sir THOMAS WALLACE DUNLOP, Baronet, of Craigie, are requested to meet by themselves, or their doers, at the King's Arms in Ayr, on Wednesday next, the 25th June current, to take into consideration some matters of importance to their interest.

TO BE LET by public roup, in the house of Mrs Clyde vintner in Kirkcaldy, on Friday the 27th day of June 1783, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Farm of CLUNIE MAINS, lying in the parish of Kingsbarnie, and shire of Fife, three miles north from Kirkcaldy, as presently possessed by Isobel Dewar. This farm consists nearly of 230 acres, of which 200 are arable; lies within a mile of coal and lime, and can be very easily inclosed. A considerable part of the infield land is of an excellent quality, and produces good grain; and the house and offices are suitable to the farm.

For further particulars enquire at John Moir writer to the signet, or John Anderson at Clunie, who will show the premises. Not to be repeated.

### A FARM IN MID LOTHIAN.

TO BE LET, the Farm of SUMMERSIDE, containing about 120 Scots acres, all inclosed, lying on the side of the turnpike-road, four miles south of Edinburgh, and within a mile of Dalkeith, on which there is an excellent new farm-house, offices, and all other conveniences.

The grounds will be shewn by John Grievé, at the farm-house; and David Forbes writer in Edinburgh will commune for a lease of the same.

### FARM IN FIFE.

THE Farm of WALLSGREEN, consisting of about 180 acres, or thereby, all arable, and capable of improvement, about a mile north of East Wemyss, is to be set by public roup, in tack for nineteen years, after Martinmas next.

The roup to be at James Edinton's in East Wemyss, upon Thursday the 24th of July next, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

Any person wishing to make a private bargain, may apply to the Hon. Mr Wemyss, at Wemyss Castle, whose grievé there will show the lands.

### LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised, or in single farms, as purchasers shall incline.

For further particulars, apply to John Russell, jun. clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.



For HALIFAX, The Brigantine SWALLOW, burden about 160 tons, WILLIAM ROBERTSON Master, will be ready to take on board goods at Greenock by the 15th June, and will positively sail by the 1st July.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs Morison and Company, Greenock; Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; David Paterson, Edinburgh; or William Forsyth, Aberdeen.

The Swallow is a new vessel, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and a remarkable fast sailer.

### For JAMAICA,

And to call at any of the Leeward Islands, if sufficient freight offers,

The Ship Governor Dalling, BENJAMIN MOORE Master.

She will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glasgow in a month, and clear to sail in all July. For freight, apply to Robert Dimmore and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or to Patrick Dougall merchant in Port-Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 28th May 1783.

## F A R M S

### In the Counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next, SEVERAL FARMS in the barony of Alderston, lying in the parish of Mid-Caldor, and county of Edinburgh, accommodated with good access, and in the neighbourhood of coal and lime. These Farms are of various dimensions, all arable, and mostly inclosed. The Mansion-house of Alderston, garden, and offices, will be let, either with or without ground.

ALSO, the Farm of WESTER LONG LIVINGSTONE, as possessed by Robert Meikle, lying in the parish of Livingstone, and county of Linlithgow.

Apply to James Wardrope of Torbanhill, near Whitburn, or James Gray writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh.—Thomas Ramsay, at Livingstone, will show the lands.

### Lands in the County of Linlithgow to be Sold.

TO BE SOLD by Private Bargain, either together or in lots, as purchasers shall incline. The Lands of TORBANHILL, TORBANHALL, and POTISHAW, lying in the parishes of Bathgate and Whitburn, and county of Linlithgow, within one-fourth of a mile of the town of Whitburn, through which the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes, and within 1½ mile of the town of Bathgate, where there is abundance of coal and lime, and through which, and these lands, the turnpike road from Cleugh to Borrowstounness runs.

They consist of about 740 acres, of which about 640 acres are arable, are mostly well inclosed, and sheltered with belts and clumps of planting. The greatest part of the lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, and are estimated at about 330l. Sterling per annum.

Upon the lands of Torbanhill there is a new and well-finished mansion-house, with suitable farm and other offices; and the lands of Potishaw, which will be sold separately, afford an excellent situation for a house.

Application may be made to Thomas Baillie of Polkemmet writer to the signet; James Gray writer, Meal-market Stairs, Edinburgh; George Lothian merchant, Glasgow; or to the proprietor at Torbanhill.

### PRICES FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday the 25th June 1783. BY authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June 1783, between the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

#### LOT I.

The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFORD, alias SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and heriots of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths. Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven

to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0

And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS OF COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southford, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of 5700 l. Sterling.

#### LOT II.

The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parish of Ettrick and heriots of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, stock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10 12ths Sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkshire; and are now to be set up at the reduced price of 1900 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session.

### LANDS OF BANGHOUSEWALLS, &c.

#### TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 30th June 1783, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The following LANDS, lying in the parish of Eccles and county of Berwick, and in the following lots:

LOT I.—The Lands of BANGHOUSEWALLS, divided into two possessions; one possessed by Walter Gray, called the Infield of Banghousewalls, with the heading of houses thereon, at the yearly rent of L. 25 0 0

The other called Banghousewalls H II, possessed by Robert Forsyth, at the yearly rent of 30 0 0

L. 55 0 0

These lands, with a small clump of planting, measure 55 English acres, and are to be exposed at 1210 l. Sterling, being 22 years purchase.

LOT II.—Three Inclosures of the Lands of ECCLESHELLS; one named Glete Park, which is not under lease, and valued at L. 24 3 0

Another named Shiels Park, and the third named Gladf-hotes-Park, both possessed by William Wood at the yearly rent of 37 4 0

L. 62 7 0

These three inclosures, with two small clumps of planting, measure 63 English acres, and are to be exposed at 1434 l. Sterling, being twenty-three years purchase.

LOT III.—A Small Inclosure, called FEUERS PARK, at Orange-lane, not under lease, but let annually at about 2 l. with the superiority of a House and Yard, fenced to William Wood for payment of a feu-duty of five shillings. This park measures two English acres, and, with said superiority and feu-duty, to be exposed at 45 l. Sterling, being twenty years purchase.

The progress of writs, plan of the lands, and the articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of William Bethune writer in Edinburgh.

### SALE OF LANDS IN FORFARSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Bailie William Binny vintner in Forfar, on Friday the 1st of August next, between the hours of twelve noon and one afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of GLENQUECH, lying in the parish of Tannadice and county of Forfar, of considerable extent, both in arable land, and muir and hill pasture. It is very capable of improvement, being well watered, and within three miles of the sea-marle. The estate is situated in the high part of Angus Shire, three miles north-east from Kirriemuir, and five miles from Glammis and Forfar, all good market towns. It is well known to be one of the best shooting quarters in Scotland, and the river Eik, on which there is fine fishing, runs near it. There is a very commodious mansion-house, great part of it lately built commanding an extensive view of Strathmore, and suitable offices, and about 100 acres of young planting in a thriving condition.

Putting a moderate value on the ground in the proprietors possession, which is well inclosed with stone dykes, the free yearly rent amounts to 120 l.

The estate holds of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty; and the entry of a singular successor is taxed.

Any person wishing to conclude a private bargain previous to the sale or to know further particulars, may apply to William Ramsay clerk to the signet, or to John Ure Sheriff-clerk of Forfar, with whom the articles of roup and title-deeds are lodged.

## Farms in Fife to Let.

TO BE LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next, the following farms of the estate of LUSCAR and CLUNE, lying near to the town of Dunfermline, viz.

The farm of BLACKBURN, consisting of about 120 acres; the farm of BONNINGTON, of about 60 acres; the farm of GOUKHALL, of 72 acres; and the farm of CLUNE, consisting of about 94 acres. These farms are all properly inclosed and subdivided, with proper headings of houses on them, and in good order, except Blackburn, on which a heading is to be built. The farms will either be let separately, or two of them together in one farm, as tenants incline. Some of them lie within a mile, and others within two measured miles of Dunfermline, where great quantities of dung may be had, at very easy rates; and there is lime adjacent to them: so that there is no want of the proper means of improvement. ADAM PATTERSON in Dunfermline, the factor on these lands, will show the farms; and those who incline to take any of them, may give in their proposals in writing, signed by them, to Mr JOHN BERTON writer in Edinburgh, or the said ADAM PATTERSON. The proposals will be considered of the 10th of July 1783; and the most agreeable will be accepted of, and the others totally concealed.

### JUDICIAL SALE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June current, between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of OVER WELLS, with the teinds and pertinents, which belonged to the deceased Charles Key of Wells, lying in the parish of Jedburgh, and county of Roxburgh.

The proven yearly free rent of these lands and teinds, is 147 l. 7 d. 6-12ths Sterling; and the proven value, on account of a large quantity of thriving planting, is fixed at 3826 l. 14 s. 3 d. They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

There is a commodious dwelling-house, and suitable offices, upon the premises. The whole estate is inclosed and subdivided, and there is a very considerable quantity of thriving planting in strips and clumps in sheltering ground.

The title-deeds, with a plan of the estate, will be seen, by applying to William Riddell writer to the signet; and the proof of the rental, and values, with the articles of sale, will be found in the hands of Alexander Ross depute-clerk of Session.

### LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

#### Part of the Earl of Errol's Estate.

TO BE SOLD, the WHOLE LANDS and FISHERIES in the parish of Slains, and shire of Aberdeen, belonging to the Earl of Errol; together with the Patronage of the united parishes of Slains and Fyvie.

These Lands hold of the Crown, lie within twelve miles of the town of Aberdeen, and are very improvable, being well supplied with limestone. They have been lately accurately surveyed and measured, and consist of the following particulars, agreeable to the new plan, viz.

	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.
Infield,	3171	3	36			
Outfield,	2047	3	18			
Pasture,	2045	0	13			
Moss,	323	1	4			
Sandy Links,	539	1	25			
Slains and Lochlundilocks,	71	0	5			
				5264	3	27
				933	3	34
Total,				6198	6	21

At the Fifth town of Collieston there is a commodious and safe harbour for vessels from 50 to 60 tons burden; and the water of Ythan runs along the fourth side of the lands of Slains, and is navigable a considerable way above them.

As also, the Lands of LUDQUHAIN, which lie in the parish of Langside, and barony of Kellie. These Lands are likewise very improvable, and well accommodated with moss. They hold feu of the Earl of Fife for payment of 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

The rentals, plan, and survey of the lands, the title-deeds and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of John Wauchope writer to the signet; to whom, or to George Moir, Esq. of Scotland, and Alexander Ellis writer in Peterhead, any person intending to purchase may apply.

### LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of James Wyse vintner in Falkirk, on Thursday the 14th day of August next, at twelve o'clock mid-day,

The Lands of GRAHAMSMUIR and HOWMUIR, belonging to the Earl of Errol, in the following lots:

	Measure.	Present Rent.
LOT I.	12 0 6½	18 18 10½
— II.	9 2 2½	17 18 10½
— III.	5 2 19	8 12 7½
— IV.	9 3 35½	16 3 11½
— V.	9 3 10	16 16 10
— VI.	8 2 33	16 9 9

These lands lie between the town of Falkirk and Carron, upon both sides of the road leading from the north part of Falkirk to the draw-bridge over the Canal, which renders their situation very eligible for feuing to persons intending to build.

The rental, plan, and particular descriptions of the lots, the title-deeds, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Wauchope writer to the signet; to whom, or to the said James Wyse, any person intending to purchase may apply.

### Sale of Lands in Dumfriesshire.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Friday the 1st of August 1783, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of KIRKMICHAEL and GLENAE, lying within the parishes of Kirkmichael and Tinnwald, and county of Dumfriesshire, the free rent of which at present, after all deductions, is about 1350 l. Sterling.

This estate extends from ten to within four miles and a half of Dumfries. The great road now making from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by Moffat, runs through the heart of it. The whole estate, except part of Moffat, is arable. It lies compact in the midst of a pleasant country, well situated for lime, either from Dumfries, or from the lime-works of Clovenstone, at about six miles distance. The crops which it produces, Clovenstone, at about six miles distance. The crops which it produces, both of wheat and oats, are remarkable in quality; and Dumfries and Annan, in the neighbourhood, are inexhaustible markets for grain, both for home-consumption and exportation.

There is a good mansion-house on the estate, pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Ae, and the policy and inclosures are extensive and beautiful. There is a large orchard well stocked, and a great deal of wood on the lands, both old and young. The farm-houses are new-built, and upon the best plans.

The whole estate holds of the Crown, and affords several freehold qualifications. The title-deeds are perfectly clear; the whole teinds are valued; the teinds of the lands in the parish of Tinnwald are exhausted by the stipend payable to the minister, and the proprietor has right to the teinds of the lands in the parish of Kirkmichael.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rentals, and current leads, are to be seen in the hands of John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup, &c. are also lodged with James Graham writer in Dumfries, factor on the estate; and to either of them, or to the proprietor at Kirkmichael house, or Mr John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, persons desirous of further information may apply.

Mr Hay has power to sell by private bargain.